JANUARY 20, 1776. NUMBER 1276.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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The INVITATION *of the* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *to their brethren who are* SONS *of* LIBERTY *and* SEAMEN, *to engage in the defence of the* LIBERTIES *of* AMERICA.

WE whoſe hands and marks are hereunto ſet and ſubſcribed, being officers, ſeamen, and marines, do, and each of us doth agree to and with of the good ſhip, called the , belonging to the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, now bound on a cruiſe, from the Port of againſt the enemies of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, in manner and form following, that is to ſay,

In the firſt place: We do hereby agree for, by, and under the conſiderations after mentioned, to and with the ſaid commander, forthwith to enter and ſhip ourſelves, and in due and ſeaſonable time to repair on board the ſaid ſhip, called the , and during the term of twelve months, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by the CONGRESS, to the utmoſt of our power and ability reſpectively to diſcharge our ſeveral ſervices or ſtations, and in every thing to be conformable and obedient to the ſeveral requirings and lawful commands of the ſaid and his ſucceſſors in command.

Secondly: We do alſo oblige and ſubject ourſelves to ſerve on board the ſaid ſhip during the ſaid cruiſe; and as ſhe is a ſhip of war, we do ſeverally oblige ourſelves, by theſe articles, to comply with, and be ſubject to the rules and diſcipline of the American fleet as eſtabliſhed by the CONGRESS, and to be governed and commanded in time of action with an enemy according to the ſame rules, and ſubmit ourſelves to the ſame puniſhments and penalties as are there inflicted, in caſe we, or any of us, offer to deſert our quarters, or not obey the commands of the ſaid or his ſucceſſors in command, in giving chaſe to any ſhip or ſhips, veſſel or veſſels, or otherwiſe; and if upon a ſcrutiny of our ſaid or his ſaid officers, we, or any of us, ſhould be found guilty of any breach contrary to the tenor of this agreement, or any act of cowardice, we do hereby ſeverally ſubmit and agree to allow and forfeit our ſeveral and reſpective ſhares of and in any prize or prizes we ſhall then have taken to be divided among the ſaid ſhip's company.

Thirdly: We do alſo ſeverally agree and oblige ourſelves, that when any prize or prizes have been taken, to follow the expreſs directions of the ſaid or his ſucceſſors in command, in boarding the ſaid prize, and be under the command of any officer whom the ſaid ſhall appoint, and be aſſiſting to him to carry the ſaid prize to whatever port or ports ſuch prize or prizes ſhall be aſſigned by the ſaid

And we do hereby further ſeverally agree and covenant, in that caſe, to be true and faithful in diſcharge of our duty and truſt, and will not in any ſhape embezzle, defraud, or plunder any thing on board ſuch prize or prizes. And in caſe any or either of us ſhall be found guilty of any breach, contrary to the true meaning of this agreement, we, and each of us, being guilty thereof, do hereby ſeverally ſubmit and agree to allow ſo much of all and every of our ſhares and parts of our ſhares of and in the ſaid prize or prizes, then or thenceafter to be taken, and of all our reſpective wages that then ſhall be due and coming to us in reſpect of our ſervices, as ſhall make good ſuch plunder or embezzlement we ſhall have been found guilty of.

Fourthly: And it is alſo further agreed, to be the true intent and meaning of all parties hereto, that the officer or officers, or any of the ſhip's company ſent on board any prize, ſhall have as good a ſhare and intereſt of any prize as ſhall be thereafter taken, during his or their abſence, as if he or they had been on board the ſaid veſſel at the time of taking thereof; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. *Provided always*, and it is hereby agreed to be the meaning of the ſaid laſt above-mentioned clauſe, that if the ſaid officer or officers, and ſuch of the ſaid ſhip's company to whom the conduct and management of any prize has been entruſted, do not (firſt having accepted the commands of the ſaid commander concerning the ſaid prize under his or their cuſtody) immediately repair to the reſpective port or har bour where the ſaid or his ſucceſſors in command ſhall order, or do not proceed with the ſaid prize or prizes, ſo taken, to the reſpective port or ports to be aſſigned by the ſaid for the time being, that then, and in failure of any or either of the agreements aforeſaid contained on our parts, we, and each and every of us, ſo offending, do hereby ſeverally ſubmit and agree to be caſhiered, not only for our ſeveral and reſpective intereſts and ſhares of and in the captures or prize money, but totally to be excluded and diveſted from the payment of any wages then due to us for and in reſpect of our ſeveral ſervices on board the ſaid ſhip and the intereſt and ſhares of ſuch delinquents that otherwiſe would have accrued to us.

Fifthly: And the ſaid for and in behalf of himſelf, and the ſaid Thriteen United Colonies of North America, doth hereby covenant and agree, to and with the ſaid officers, ſeamen, and marines, whoſe names or marks are hereto ſet or ſubſcribed, to pay them, in conſideration of ſuch ſervices, ſo much money per month as in a ſchedule hereunder-mentioned and ſet oppoſite to their names or marks of each reſpective officer, ſeaman, or landman, and likewiſe to advance unto each and every of them one month's pay at entrance (due ſecurity for the ſame being firſt given) the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge.

Sixthly: And as an encouragement to exert the valour of the ſeamen and marines, in defending the ſaid ſhip, and in ſubduing and diſtreſſing the ſaid enemy, the ſaid for and in behalf of the ſaid Thirteen United Colonies of North America, doth further covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with all and every of the officers, ſeamen, and marines parties hereto, that in caſe any prize or prizes ſhall be taken by the ſaid ſhip during the intended cruiſe, that the ſame ſhall be proceeded againſt, and diſtributed according to the reſolution of the CONGRESS, paſſed the 15th day of November, 1775.

Seventhly: And it is by theſe preſents mutually agreed and conſented to, by and with the ſaid and every the officers, ſeamen, and marines parties thereto, that in caſe the commander for the time being loſe a limb in an engagement, or be otherwiſe diſabled ſo as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood to ſubſiſt upon, he ſhall receive out of the neat profits of ſuch prize or prizes and prize goods, if ſo much ariſe, before a dividend or diſtribution be declared, the ſum of four hundred dollars; or if he loſe his life, his widow or children (if any) ſhall receive the ſaid bounty of four hundred dollars, together with all prize money to him belonging at the time of his deceaſe. And if the Captain of the marines, or any other commiſſion or warrant officer, loſe a limb, or be otherwiſe diſabled, ſo as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a ſubſiſtance, he or they ſo diſabled ſhall receive a bounty of three hundred dollars, if ſo much ariſe from the neat profits as aforeſaid; and in caſe of death, the widow or children (if any) is, are, and ſhall be entitled to the ſame, together with their ſhare of prize money due at the time of their deceaſe. And if an inferior officer, marine, or ſailor, loſe a limb, or be otherwiſe diſabled, ſo as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a ſubſiſtance, he or they ſhall receive a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be deducted as aforeſaid; and in caſe of death, his widow or children (if any) is, are, and ſhall be entitled to the ſame, together with his ſhare of prize money due at the time of his deceaſe.

He who firſt diſcovers a ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall afterwards become a prize, ſhall be entitled to a double ſhare of ſuch prize.

He who ſhall firſt board a ſhip, or other veſſel, making reſiſtance, which ſhall become a prize, ſhall be entitled to a treble ſhare.

There ſhall be ten ſhares of every prize which ſhall be taken and condemned ſet a part to be given to ſuch inferior officers, ſeamen, and marines, as ſhall be adjudged beſt to deſerve them by the ſuperior officers who ſhall be appointed to make ſuch determination.

Provided always: And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the parties to the afore-mentioned orders and articles, that any of the officers, ſeamen, or marines, ſhall be liable to be removed by the CONGRESS, or Committee of CONGRESS, during the receſs thereof, or by the Commander in Chief of the American fleet for the time being, from the aforeſaid veſſel to any other armed veſſel in the ſervice of the United Colonies, any thing contained in the foregoing orders and articles notwithſtanding.

WILMINGTON *(No. Carolina) Dec.* 22.

SIMON FRASER, Eſq; ſon of the late Lord Lovat, has offered to raiſe a regiment for Government ſervice againſt the Americans. The father was beheaded for rebelling againſt the Crown, and the ſon, by this offer, has declared himſelf a traitor to his country.

Extract of General GAGE's *orders to Capt.* DUNCAN CAMPBELL *and Lieutenant* SYMES, *July* 18, 1775.

"You are to proceed as faſt as poſſible to New York, where you are to receive on board your ſhip ſuch men as may be inclined to ſerve his Majeſty, and you are particularly to attend to the arrival of ſhips expected from Scotland, and to procure as many men out of them as you poſſibly can, and you are to do your endeavour not to ſuffer any of thoſe emigrants to join the rebels on ſhore; and to give every encouragement to all the Scots and other nations that will join you."

Orders have been given by the board of commiſſioners in Scotland, that no veſſels ſhall be cleared out for America that have more than their complement of men on board. By theſe arbitrary orders, they mean to put a ſtop to emigration from that country, where the poor are loaded with intolerable burthens, by the avaricious land-holders.

We are told ſome emigrants from Scotland, who lately arrived here, were prevented, by Crown officers, from bringing any pieces of linen out with them; and that Governor Martin endeavoured to perſuade them to take an oath to aſſiſt Government in the preſent diſputes; but having fled from ſlavery they would only engage to obſerve a neutrality.

A South Carolina gazette of the 8th inſtant informs us that peace is likely to be reſtored very ſoon, in the frontiers of that colony; about 4000 men having marched to ſubdue the "rebels againſt liberty."

The Hon. W. H. Drayton had, ſome time ago, concluded a treaty with the inſurgents in that colony, but Robert Cunningham, who had taken an active ſhare in thoſe diſturbances, refuſed to accede to this treaty; ſoon after which he was taken and confined. About the ſame time, ſome ammunition was ſent to the lower Cherokees, who wanted it for hunting, and who had given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific and friendly diſpoſition. Upon being informed of this, his brother and friends ſeized the ammunition, and reported that the Council of Safety had deſigned to arm the Indians againſt the frontier inhabitants. By telling this and other inflammatory ſtories, their party became numerous, and they intended to ravage the country. To prevent which, Majors Maxſon and Williamſon marched among them, with about 500 militia and rangers, who, upon hearing the inſurgents were within a few miles of them, made a ſlight breaſt work of fence rails; the next day (the 18th ult.) they were ſurrounded by 2000 malecontents, led on by a Major Joſeph Robinſon, who inſolently demanded their arms. They cut off the communication between the breaſt work and the water, and took two of the militia, upon which a ſmart engagement enſued, and was continued with very little intermiſſion for near two days; when Major Robinſon propoſed a ceſſation of hoſtilities for 20 days. The militia and rangers behaved with the greateſt firmneſs. Fourteen of them were wounded, one mortally; upwards of 50 of the enemy were killed. It is very probable they ſuffered ſeverely, when 2000 would make ſuch a propoſal to 500 men, that were ſurrounded and cut off from all ſupplies of every kind, and even without a drop of water. The above mentioned forces it is believed will ſoon put a ſtop to thoſe unhappy diſputes.

*** Many different reports concerning theſe tranſactions are ſpread through the country, but this appears to be the trueſt and is taken from the South Carolina gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, SATURDAY, *November* 11, 1775.

Reſolved, THAT it be recommended to ſuch proprietors of tobacco warehouſes, and tobacco houſes, in Virginia and Maryland, as cannot ſpeedily have the earth of the floors of their houſes worked for ſaltpetre, that they cauſe thoſe floors to be ſoon dug up, and left fine, looſe, and light, at leaſt ſix inches deep, ſuffering the tobacco ſtalks and trafhy leaves to be ſpread thereon, and leaving the doors open, eſpecially in dry weather, as often as convenience will permit; whereby the ſoil will be much the more impregnated with nitrous particles, the manufacture of ſaltpetre facilitated, and the quantity thereof greatly increaſed.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

At a meeting of the committee for the county of CULPEPER, *held at the courthouſe, the 18th day of December*, 1775.

Ordered, THAT the matter relative to the Rev. JAMES HERDMAN be advertiſed in the public gazette, *to wit*,

The Rev. James Herdman, Rector of Bromfield pariſh, having proper notice that the 20th of July laſt was appointed by the Continental Congreſs, and approved of by our Convention, as a faſt, was deſired to give notice of the ſame, and preach a ſermon upon the occaſion; he refuſed to do ſo, and replied, it was inconſiſtent with his duty to his Majeſty, and imagined the people would not ſtop at this, but would be for changing their King next. On this complaint, the committee for the county ſummoned Mr. Herdman to appear at their next meeting, on the 24th following. Failing to appear, and it appearing, from the teſtimony of ſundry credible witneſſes, that he ſaid "the committee had no authority to call him before them, neither had the Congreſs any authority to appoint a faſt, that power being only in the King and Clergy; that the people had no right to refuſe any thing the King and Parliament did; that he ſhould not look to them for any protection, but rely on the King and Parliament." It was the opinion of the commmitte, that the ſaid Herdman be publicly advertiſed as a perſon inimical to American liberty; and it was further recommended that the churchwardens and veſtry of ſaid pariſh do not ſuffer him to preach in any of their churches, and that they levy no tobacco for him until the opinion of the Convention ſhall be known. Thus the matter reſted until October the 16th, when a further complaint was lodged againſt Mr. Herdman for marrying one couple ſince the determination of the committee of July the 24th, who then being at hand, was ſummoned before the committee then ſitting; but refuſing to appear, and ſlighting the authority of ſaid committee, after the charge being proved,

Ordered, that as the Rev. Mr. James Herdman has added inſult to his other acts of diſobedience to this committee, he be forthwith expelled this county from and after the 19th day of this inſtant (October) and that no perſon entertain him after ſaid day, ſaving only coming to and going from courts, and that a copy of this order be ſerved on him by Benjamin Roberts, jun. and Henry Hill, and that the ſame be publicly advertiſed.

ROBERT GREEN, Chairman.

Of the NATURE *and* USE *of* RICHES *and* POWER.

REASON forbids us to form vaſt deſigns; ambition is uſeful to mankind, when it has their happineſs for its object; great ſouls will naturally act in great ſpheres; enlarged, enlightened, and benevolent minds, placed in favourable ſituations, neceſſarily extend their benign influences on all ſides, as far as their native forces can extend; it is requiſite to their own felicity, to render others happy. This is the true ſenſe in which virtue is ſaid to be its own reward.

Why ſo many Princes ſo rarely enjoy real happineſs, is, becauſe their weak and narrow hearts are unfortunately obliged to act in a province too large for their feeble energy to exert itſelf in; its force is ſpent, like a candle in the air, before it can reach its ſurrounding objects: So that from the inactivity, indolence, and incapacity of Sovereigns, whole nations often ſuffer under wants and miſeries not deſigned, and oppreſſions not intended, from the unlucky fate of having rulers impoſed on them who are equally incapable of rendering themſelves or their people happy.

On the other hand, Kings of a too warm, active, and turbulent nature, feel as if they could not breathe within any preſcribed ſphere, and, like the Devil in Milton,

"Who at one bound high over-leap'd all bounds,"

become the plague and affliction of the human race. Alexander's falſe heroiſm ſpread as much injuſtice and tyranny over the face of the earth, and he was himſelf as much diſcontented as the indolent deſpot whom he dethroned. Both their ſouls were equally unfitted for the rank or character they were unluckily

placed in. Seneca says, of this warrior, *Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi; post Darium & Indos pauper est Alexander; inventus est qui concupisceret* ALIQUID POST OMNIA. One would be apt to imagine, that sovereignty naturally ran into extremes, we so seldom meet with other Kings than *Storks* or *Logs*.

The happiness of mankind can result only from a concordance between our situations and desires. Universal monarchy itself is no enjoyment to the possessor, if he knows not how to conduct it towards his own happiness; it is a real evil, if it renders himself unhappy; and a detestable abuse of it, if it makes others so. The greatest Princes are not generally so unhappy, nor their subjects unfortunate, but because they first possess every means of good, without making use of them; or because they know only how to misapply them.

A wise man on a throne, provided he be not so great a fool as Solomon*, must be the happiest mortal breathing. A Monarch of the greatest power is incapable of procuring superior organs, or different sensations from the meanest of his subjects; the only advantages he can boast, arise from the grandeur, the variety, the multiplicity of the objects which occupy his faculties; and which, giving a continual action to his mind, prevent it from stagnating, and becoming a burthen to itself. If his soul be great and virtuous, for in such a station it must be both to render the possessor happy, he must feel his ambition fully compleated, in the consciousness of having his own desires corresponding with the wishes of his subjects; and in the right he has to challenge the admiration and esteem of other nations, from the respect and love he merits from his own.

Such are the conquests which Nature and Reason have pointed out to those whom Providence hath destined to empire; and these objects are sufficiently great to satisfy the most lively imagination, and most extensive ambition. Potentates are never to be deemed the happiest of men, but from having it in their power to create the felicity of a greater number of others; and by these means, meriting the only elogy which can render incense to a noble or a liberal mind:

"All praise is foreign, but of true desert."

These advantages of sovereign power, are enjoyed also by all those ministers, or favourites, who possess any share in the government of nations. Therefore grandeur, rank, and honours, are desirable objects to those who know how to turn them to the account of their own happiness; they are useless to others, not blessed with the faculties or capacity of making them accrue to their own profit; but become a double misforture, when in pursuit of them we forfeit our own happiness, and sacrifice that of others. And those are strangely infatuated, who pay a deference or respect to men who employ the superiority of talents or fortune to their detriment, which has a claim to honour only when we share the fruits of it.

Riches, superfluous to the miser, who is but their anxious gaoler; and destructive to the profligate, whom they but afflict with diseases, weariness and disgust; are capable of supplying the virtuous man with numberless accessions to his happiness; it is madness or folly to desire opulence, without a proper sense and determined purpose to make a right use of it. Money is but the representative sign of good; to realize it, we must employ it as the means of rendering good to others. Gold, by the arbitrary value fixed upon it among men, is capable of procuring us all the outward advantages of life; but the internal enjoyment of it must arise from a more liberal application of it, than any idle vanity or sensual gratification can possibly afford us.

To have wealth without being capable of using it, is to be in possession of the key of a palace too weighty to lift; to squander it, is to throw the key into the river; and to abuse it, is to knock ourselves down with it. But treasures, in the hands of a person of sense and virtue, are never any manner of incumbrance to him: If he has a great and noble soul, they will be but the counters of his benevolence; and he will relieve himself from the oppression of their weight, by portioning it upon many shoulders. He will be abstemious in his pleasures, in order to enjoy them; he will know that money cannot recruit an exhausted soul, faculties enfeebled by excess, or a body enervated to premature old age; he will know that luxury dries up the very source of pleasure, and that all the riches of the Indies cannot restore a decayed sense.

Nothing, therefore, can be so ridiculous or absurd, as the declamations of gloomy philosophers against the desire of power, grandeur, riches, or pleasure. They have been all abused, and so have health and strength. Why don't such wise heads add these articles, also, to their catalogue of evils? and then the *vir sapiens* of the Stoics would be a compleat old Beggarman indeed. Those forbidden objects are desirable by us, when our condition in life will suffer us to pretend to them, and that we have sense and virtue enough to turn them to our real advantage: Reason has no right either to condemn or despise them, when we endeavour after such emoluments, without invading the properties of others; and they rise into objects of the highest esteem, when they are administered toward the happiness of mankind and ourselves.

Pleasure is a good, and it is natural to desire it. Money is the symbol of most of the goods of life. It becomes a real one itself, in the hands of those who know how to render it so. Power is one of the greatest goods, in the possession of men endowed by nature and education with souls sufficiently great, noble, and resolute, to extend their benignant influences over whole nations, which are conquered by benefits, and made subjects in their wills. Such, and such only, have a claim to empire; the right of one man to command another, can be founded only in the happiness or advantage he is able the confer on him. Without such a title, to assume dominion is an act of violence, an usurpation, a manifest tyranny: Reason or justice admit no other pretence for sovereignty, but the good of the community. Nature never made so partial a distinction as a throne; and the people can never be supposed to have conferred such power and dignity, upon any other terms but their own safety and happiness.

What an ignorant superstition, then, must it be in men to look upon Kings in any other light than this! Let them boast their *jus divinum* as much as their parasites please, they will hardly presume to carry this title higher than it is claimed in religion; and our duty and devotion to Heaven itself are required upon no other conditions, but the past benefits received from nature, and those future ones promised by the gospel. The King of Kings exacts our obedience to his laws for our own advantage only; and shall "man, proud man, dressed in a little, brief authority†," dare to challenge a more disinterested homage?

* *Who declared all to be vanity and vexation of spirit.*
† *Measure for Measure.*

CAMBRIDGE, *Dec.* 28.

CAPTAIN Nowell, of Newbury Port, was one of the shipmasters who made his escape from Boston, as mentioned in our last. He informs that General Burgoyne sailed for England on the 16th instant, in the Tamar man of war; and that General Howe, besides ordering houses to be taken down for fuel, has directed, for the same purpose, all the wharves from the north battery round to Charlestown ferry, to be taken up.

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New York, which had been taken by the enemy, and ordered to Boston, was retaken a few days ago by one of the continental cruizers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with salt, and had on board, when retaken, a midshipman and six or eight seamen belonging to the enemy.

A deserter came off from Bunker's Hill last Sabbath, about noon. Several others have deserted from the enemy within a few nights past.

Nature is now forming a capacious bridge of ice over to Boston, across Charles river. It is nearly closed a little above the ferry.

The following articles are taken from HOWE's *Boston paper of the 14th instant.*

Last Thursday a piratical brig, with ten carriage guns and 75 men, fitted out at Plymouth, and commanded by one Martingale, was taken by the Fowey man of war, and brought in here. The prisoners, we hear, are to be sent to England in the Tartar, which sails this day. Several other ships likewise sail this day for England, two of which carry the officers of the 18th and 59th regiments.

It is currently reported that the Continental Congress have declared the colonies in a state of independency.

We are informed that there is now fitting up at the theatre, and will be performed in the course of a fortnight, a new farce called the Blockade of Boston. [*It is more probable, before that time, the poor wretches will be presented with a tragedy called the Bombardment of Boston.*

PROVIDENCE, *December* 23.

THE Gentlemen appointed at the last session of Assembly to wait on the Hon. Continental Congress, with the public accounts, we hear, have obtained an order on the Continental Treasurers, in favour of this colony, for 120,000 dollars.

Thursday se'nnight died at Conanicut, of the wound he received in Capt. Wallace's late expedition to that island, Captain John Martin, aged 77 years,

Last Sunday afternoon the Swan, Capt. Ayscough, the bomb brig, and several tenders, came up the bay, and anchored near Dyer's island, from whence they took some hay, burnt a considerable quantity, and killed two horses.

NEW YORK, *January* 1.

BY Captain Lippit, who arrived at Providence, (Rhode Island) from the West Indies, we are informed, that on the 17th of October a violent gale of wind happened at St. Eustatia, in which 63 sail of vessels were obliged to put to sea, but they all had the good fortune to return in five days. At St. Kitt's 12 sail were lost, not being able to put out. Captain Lippit was informed, at St. Eustatia, that an English vessel, loaded with salt, at Saltertuda, had been seized by a Spanish armed vessel. He touched at Turk's Island about the tenth of November, and was told by the Governor of that island, that a ship of war from Jamaica, was daily expected there, to prevent vessels from the northern colonies taking in salt.

A Gentleman arrived here last Saturday night, from New London, by water, which place he left the Thursday before, where he saw the post from Rhode Island, who informed him, General Lee was arrived at that place from Boston, with an escort of about 80 men, in order to defend that island against any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately sailed from Boston.

We are assured that the emigants from Scotland, who lately put in here, to this their port of destination, and who were sent from hence against their will to Boston, have been all forced into the ministerial service, which act of compulsion was not effected without many of them undergoing the greatest tortures, such as their being chained down on their backs to the ring bolts, and fed with bread and water; several of them suffered this torture for three days before they could be brought to yield, and sign the paper of their enlistment. Many of them openly professed their resolution of firing upon their enemies in action, if reduced to that necessity, declaring they could never look on the people of this country, among whom they hoped for an asylum from heavy taxes and oppression, in any other light than friends, and therefore could never think of treating them as enemies.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at the camp at CAMBRIDGE, *to his friend in this city, dated Dec.* 22.

"We have no news here at present worthy of note, the enemy continue bombarding our people, but with no effect; yesterday they threw a bomb within half a mile of the house we live in, which I believe is the furthest they can throw them; it will be our turn by and by. By an express from Newport, we hear that six companies of the royal Irish, and some of the light-horse, were sailed from Boston, it is supposed to take possession of that island; General Lee, with a small escort, set off immediately to take command of the troops there, to oppose their landing; the event we are impatient to hear."

The other week, some boys in Queen's county, having caught several cats, went to the plain, with their dogs, to have the pleasure of hunting them. A cat, being let out of the bag, was pursued by the dogs, and the lads, who were on horseback, followed in full chace. The cat led them towards Hempstead, and just at that instant they were seen by an Assemblyman, whose imagination converted them into Yankees. He set off immediately post-haste to alarm the people, who had for some time dreaded a visit from their friends in New England, and a great part of the country were thrown into the utmost consternation; some betook themselves to flight for safety, and others sought shelter in recluse and solitary places, where they concealed themselves until hunger compelled them to venture out, which they did with ghastly countenances, and upon observing the coast clear, they sneaked back to their homes, when they were told the confusion was occasioned by a few boys hunting some cats. A justice of the peace was absent from home three days on this occasion.

Jan. 4. A Gentleman from Hispaniola informs, that he left that place but 14 days ago; that 7000 French troops and nine sail of the line were arrived there; that two vessels belonging to North America were at that place, but not having any credentials from the Congress, the inhabitants refused to trade with them; and that the Congress was in high esteem there.

We hear, that yesterday came to town a Gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence to several Gentlemen in town, signifying, that on the 5th ult. General Montgomery with his army were on the heights of Abraham, that he had taken into pay 2500 Canadians, that his army consisted of near 5000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every side.

Camp before Quebec, near the General Hospital, Dec. 6.

"*Dear Sir,*

"I wrote you the 21st ult. which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you some particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. since which General Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about 3000 men; and yesterday we arrived here from Point Aux Trembles, and are making preparation to attack the enemy, who are in close garrison, but cannot hold out long, as from the best account they are very much divided amongst themselves, and a prodigious panick has seized them all. Carleton, we are told, is determined to hold out to the very last, as his only hope, for he can expect nothing but punishment from the Ministry, whom he has most egregiously deceived, in regard to the inhabitants of this country. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, say, he could not have taken more effectual measures than he has, to ruin the country.

"The 22d ult. he issued a most extraordinary proclamation, strictly ordering all who refuse to take up arms and defend the garrison, to depart the town and district within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies. In consequence of which, a great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except some wearing apparel, and a little household furniture, &c.—I inclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with Gen. Montgomery, is your worthy friend Capt. Lamb, whom I had the pleasure of seeing a few days ago at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, being now well clothed with the regimentals destined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken prisoners at St. John's.——This is a circumstance which I believe the like never before happened to British troops, as two regiments of them to be made prisoners at one time. Providence smiles on us in a most remarkable manner. The Canadians say, "Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done." They are all astonished at our march through the wilderness, which they say was impossible, and would not believe our coming, until they had ocular demonstration of it. We are at a great loss for intelligence from the army at Cambridge and other quarters, having had no certain accounts of their movements, nor the least syllable of news since we left Newbury.——I am astonished a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the colonies, hope you will pay a little attention publicly to it, more especially as there are some scoundrels, who, with impunity, open the letters directed to the officers in our army, and I suppose they continue the like infamous practice with the letters which are sent to our friends and acquaintances.—The Gen. is now absent sending off an express, by whom I send this. I hope the next time I write you, it will be from Quebec, for if the insulting foe does not surrender shortly, I believe it is the General's intention to carry the town by storm."

The General Assembly of Connecticut have passed an act for restraining and punishing persons who are inimical to the liberties of that, and the rest of the United Colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 6.

Extract of a letter from a volunteer with Col. Arnold, *to his friend in this city, dated* Point aux Trembie, 21 *miles from* QUEBEC, *Nov.* 21, 1775.

WE arrived before Quebec the 15th instant, after a severe march of about 600 miles. When we left Cambridge we were 1100 strong; about half way Col. *Enos* got frightened, and with three companies, and the sick, which together was about half our number, and the greatest part of the provision, *turned back!* May shame and guilt go with him, and wherever he seeks a shelter may the hand of *justice* shut the door against him. Perhaps I have said too much; but a man that has suffered by him can hardly refrain speaking. We were about two months on our march, 32 days of which we did not see a house, and at short allowance, six days of which we were at half a pound of pork and half a pound of flour per man a day; after which, for four days, we had only half a pound of flour per day, our pork being gone; two days of which we lost ourselves, marched 40 miles, and were but ten miles on our way. Our whole stores was then divided, and it was about four pints of flour per man; a small allowance for men near 100 miles from any habitation, or prospect of a supply. After having travelled 50 or 60 miles on this scanty allowance, we came to a river, which we were told was only eight miles from the inhabited parts. Here I sat down, baked and eat my last morsel of bread; but think what was my distress, when I found, after crossing the river, that I had 30 miles to travel before I could expect the least mouthful. However, my dread was soon removed by the return of Col. Arnold, who, with a small party, had made a forced march, and returned to us with some cattle he had purchased of the inhabitants. On these we made a voracious meal, and renewed our march with new courage to Point Levi, from thence we were transported in birch canoes to the Plains of Abraham, and from thence retreated to this place to wait for General Montgomery, who, we are told, by express this day, will be with us soon."

A correspondent observes, that while pride and obstinacy bear sway in England, it is not at all unlikely the present contest between Great Britain and America may, in its consequences, be somewhat similar to the story of the Philistines and Sampson; for although the Philistines had the pleasure of poking out Sampson's EYES, yet Sampson had the satisfaction of pulling the Philistines house down about their EARS.

LONDON, *October* 5.

AT a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, on Friday the 29th of September, 1775:

Mr. Deputy Piper acquainted the Livery, that at a previous meeting of the Livery at the Half Moon tavern in Cheapside, on Monday evening last, at which meeting he was Chairman, it was by them agreed, that an address to the electors of Great Britain on the present alarming crisis of public grievances, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration of the next Common Hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made, and the question put, that the said address be now read; it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said address was read accordingly.

Resolved, that the address to the electors of Great Britain now read, be entitled, the address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, and be entered into the city records, and published in the papers, signed by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, and counter signed by the town clerk; which address follows in these words:

To the ELECTORS *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

GENTLEMEN,

"THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and the great calamities which are threatened from the unnatural war excited in America by the arbitrary and inexorable spirit of his Majesty's Ministers, and advisers, have impressed our minds with alarms and apprehensions, which occasions this address to you.

"As electors we are more particularly called upon to take into consideration these dangerous proceedings against our fellow subjects in America; because the representatives of the people are unhappily made the instruments of these measures.

"It is impossible we can see without the utmost alarm, preparations making for the prosecution of an extensive and ruinous war with our own colonies, from which so much of our commerce, and therefore the sources of our wealth, are derived. The inevitable consequence of this must be, an increase of taxes, already too heavy, and an addition to the national debt, which presses us with intolerable weight. We beg you to consider, what must be the situation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce; an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national resources.

"These are the immediate and unavoidable consequences of this war. The probable ones are still more fatal. If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money—when our most valuable commerce is ruined, and our bravest and veteran troops sacrificed,—what is it that can shield us from immediate ruin?—If we involve ourselves, then, in this obstinate and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies. Neither do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a grievous addition of debt, and the fatal loss of our useful and affectionate colonies.

"The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead of removing, confirms our ap-

prehenſions; becauſe we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the ſhame and folly of that policy, which is to burthen us with taxes for the payment of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are ſlaughtered in an unnatural, unneceſſary, inglorious conteſt.

"For the certain expences of this war, we ſee no reparation, even in conqueſt. Deſolated fields, and depopulated provinces, are little likely to contribute to our neceſſities, either by revenue or commerce. No complaint from the merchants and manufacturers in Great Britain, of illicit trade, and acts of navigation infringed, has called for theſe coercive meaſures. On the contrary, they have repeatedly petitioned againſt the principles upon which the war was founded. To ſecure commerce therefore, can neither be the aim nor iſſue of this war.

Neither can it be to ſettle a due ſubordinatiou of the colonies upon the parent ſtate, ſince they have repeatedly and ſolemnly acknowledged their ſubordination, and ſubmitted to our controul.

"We cannot therefore diſcover any real object, or poſſible event of this diſpute, ſhould we be ſucceſsful, but that of eſtabliſhing the arbitrary power of the Crown over our fellow ſubjects in America, which muſt greatly endanger the conſtitution here, and increaſing the number of placemen and penſioners, already ſo enormous, as to threaten the utter deſtruction of freedom and independence among us.

"The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, for the juſtice and neceſſity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppreſſed. We ſympathiſe in their griefs, and revere their fortitude; every motive of humanity, of juſtice, and of intereſt, call upon us to condemn the meaſures of which they complain, and to declare that we will never willingly contribute to urge their oppreſſions, or abridge their liberties.

"It has been our grief and our misfortune to ſee, that the repeated petitions from his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, ſupported by many in this country, have not availed to prevent the dreadful extremities we now lament. The petitioners have been ſtudiouſly driven to the laſt reſources of deſpair, by a denial of redreſs, and accumulation of grievances, too ſevere to be endured by a free people.

"In the united petition laſt year from all the colonies, to the King, they aſked for peace, liberty, and ſafety. Did it become us to refuſe ſuch a requeſt? Or to perſiſt in violating the peace, liberty, and ſafety of any part of our fellow ſubjects? They pledged themſelves that in the time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonſtrate their loyalty to his Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts, in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces. What can we in juſtice require more from a part of the empire, reſtrained, in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring in conſequence of that reſtraint, under a heavy and accumulating debt? Can we expect ſucceſs from a war, founded in ſuch flagrant injuſtice? Appealing, ſay they, "to that Being, who ſearches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending deſtruction."

"That dread has been realized. Famine, fire, and ſword, have anſwered their reaſonable requeſts, and earneſt applications. Utter deſtruction, or unconditional ſubmiſſion, is the only alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate adminiſtration.

"Yet ſtill they were determined to try the force of freſh ſupplication. This they have done in their late petition to the Throne, more humble, but ſtill fruitleſs as the former. They ſay, "knowing to what violent reſentments and incurable animoſities, civil diſcords are apt to exaſperate and enflame the contending parties, we think ourſelves required by indiſpenſable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majeſty, to our fellow ſubjects, and ourſelves, immediately to uſe all the means in our power, not incompatible with our ſafety, for ſtopping the further effuſion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities which threaten the Britiſh empire."

"We feel theſe as the moſt amiable ſentiments of men, cordially intereſted in our welfare, and earneſtly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

"In purſuit of theſe laudable purpoſes, they ſolemnly declare their moſt ardent deſire, that "the former harmony between the two countries may be reſtored, and a concord may be eſtabliſhed between them, upon ſo firm a baſis, as to perpetuate its bleſſings, uninterrupted by any future diſſentions, to ſucceeding generations, in both countries." They declare that "they do not requeſt ſuch a reconciliation, as might, in any manner, be inconſiſtent with the dignity or welfare of Great Britain;" that "they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to aſſert and maintain the rights and intereſts of his Majeſty, and of their mother country." They therefore inſplore his Majeſty, "to take meaſures for preventing the further deſtruction of the lives of his ſubjects; and that he will be pleaſed to direct ſome mode, by which the united applications of his faithful coloniſts to the Throne, in purſuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wiſhed for opportunity may ſoon be reſtored to them, of evincing the ſincerity of their profeſſions, by every teſtimony of devotion, becoming the moſt dutiful ſubjects, and the moſt affectionate coloniſts."

"To this petition an anſwer has been refuſed. The unhappy petitioners are left to deplore the proſpect of inexorable war and deſolation, and to ſeek protection in thoſe fatal reſources, which ſelf-preſervation ſuggeſts againſt impending deſtruction.

"This, Gentlemen, is the alarming ſtate of America, which fills us with anxiety and apprehenſions.

"We lament the blood that has been already ſhed; we deplore the fate of thoſe brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives, not againſt the enemies of the Britiſh nation, but againſt the friends of the proſperity and glory of Great Britain. We feel for the honour of the Britiſh arms, ſullied not by the miſbehaviour of thoſe who bore them, but by the miſconduct of the Miniſters, who employed them, to the oppreſſion of their fellow ſubjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, inſupportable expence, and the probable conſequences of a war, which we are convinced originate in violence and injuſtice, and muſt end in ruin.

"Theſe are the ſentiments, Gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reaſons upon which we have acted, truſting that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us in endeavouring to bring the authors of theſe evils to the juſtice of their country."

Signed in obedience to the order of the Common Hall,

JOHN WILKES, Mayor.
GEO. HAYLEY,, } Sheriffs.
NATH. NEWNHAM. }

Counter ſigned by order,

WILLIAM RIX, Town Clerk.

TO BE SOLD

At public Auction, at the Subſcriber's, on THURSDAY *the firſt Day of* FEBRUARY *next,*

SEVERAL HORSES, all Kinds of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſuch as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. and many other Things too tedious to mention. Alſo ſundry Kinds of LIQUORS, &c. The Purchaſers to have twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and good Security. (2)

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 8.

The following SPEECH *was received this morning by expreſs from* NEW YORK.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH

To both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, on *Friday* the 27th of *October*, 1775.

LONDON, *October* 28.

YESTERDAY, about noon, his Majeſty went from the Queen's palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two his Majeſty got into the ſtate coach, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, and proceeded to the Houſe of Peers, where, being ſeated on the Throne, and a meſſage having been ſent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his Majeſty opened the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament with the following ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

THE preſent ſituation of America, and my conſtant deſire to have your advice, concurrence, and aſſiſtance on every important occaſion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Thoſe who have long too ſucceſsfully laboured to enflame my people in America, by groſs miſrepreſentations, and to infuſe into their minds a ſyſtem of opinions repugnant to the true conſtitution of the colonies, and to their ſubordinate relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hoſtility, and rebellion. They have raiſed troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have ſeized the public revenue, and aſſumed to themſelves legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exerciſe in the moſt arbitrary manner over the perſons and properties of their fellow ſubjects: And although many of theſe unhappy people may ſtill retain their loyalty, and may be too wiſe not to ſee the fatal conſequence of this uſurpation, and wiſh to reſiſt it, yet the torrent of violence has been ſtrong enough to compel their acquieſcence till a ſufficient force ſhall appear to ſupport them.

"The authors and promoters of this deſperate conſpiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs: They meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the Parent State, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of loyalty to me, whilſt they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared, in your laſt ſeſſion, that a rebellion exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, yet even that province we wiſhed rather to reclaim than to ſubdue. The reſolutions of Parliament breathed a ſpirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propoſitions accompanied the meaſures taken to enforce authority, and the coercive acts were adapted to caſes of criminal combinations amongſt ſubjects not then in arms. I have acted with the ſame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; ſtill hoping that my people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a ſubject of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſociety in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the ſucceſs of ſuch a plan. The object is too important, the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation too high, the reſources with which God hath bleſſed her too numerous, to give up ſo many colonies which ſhe has planted with great induſtry, nurſed with great tenderneſs, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treaſure.

"It is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders by the moſt deciſive exertions: For this purpoſe, I have increaſed my naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented my land forces, but in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to my kingdoms.

"I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform you, that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance; and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my electoral troops, in order that a large number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety, and protection of my Crown and people, may give a further extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſlead with tenderneſs and mercy; and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove, as ſoon as poſſible, the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper to authoriſe the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch province or colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch province or colony had never revolted.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burthen which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquillity through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependence. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may further contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the aſſurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures which you may adopt will be interrupted by diſputes with any foreign power."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 20.

A REPORT was current, a few days ago, about Norfolk, that Government had appointed commiſſioners to come over with terms of accommodation, but there remains little hopes of ſuch a happy circumſtance; for we are informed, by an expreſs from Philadelphia, that the Miniſtry are determined to perſiſt in their ruinous plan; that 10,000 men were ordered to America, and may be daily expected there, or at New York. The general opinion was, that the ſeat of war would be removed to the middle provinces, and that General Howe will come out of Boſton with as many troops as can be ſpared from the garriſon. In all probability Virginia is one of the immediate objects of their reſentment, and it is neceſſary we ſhould be prepared.

Some time this week two tenders ſeized, and carried into Norfolk harbour, a topſail veſſel belonging to Mr. Ritchie of Hobb's Hole, loaded with ſalt.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in PHILADELPHIA *to his friend in this city, dated January* 9, 1776.

"There are 23 tons of gunpowder arrived at New York, and 57 tons of ſaltpetre in this city, and the King's *Moſt Gracious* SPEECH. After this ſpeech, I hope the Convention will conſent that no more quitrents be paid to the Receiver General; for it is abſurd, beyond bearing, to be putting money into the pockets of a man who will immediately apply it to your deſtruction."

Notice is given to the public, by an advertiſement from the general poſt office at New York, ſigned Francis Daſhwood, Secretary, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Packet, "That his Majeſty's Poſt-"maſter General is obliged, for the preſent, to ſtop all the poſts. "The public are alſo deſired to take notice, that, for the ſafety "of the letters coming by the next or any future packet, they "will be kept on board, and the names of thoſe who ſhall have "letters will be advertiſed, that they may either apply themſelves, "or write to their friends in New York to take them up. An "order in writing, from the perſon to whom any letter ſhall be "directed, will be neceſſary."

Copy of a letter from Capt. Bellew *to Col.* Howe, *dated* Liverpool, *off* Norfolk, *Dec.* 30, 1775, *before the deſtruction of that place.*

SIR,

AS I hold it incompatible with the honour of my commiſſion to ſuffer men in arms againſt their Sovereign and the laws to appear before his Majeſty's ſhips, I deſire you will cauſe your ſentinels in the town of Norfolk to avoid being ſeen, that women and children may not feel the effects of their audacity; and it would not be imprudent if both were to leave the town.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

To *Robert Howe*, Eſq; HENRY BELLEW.

Col. HOWE's *anſwer.*

NORFOLK, *Dec.* 30, 1775.

I AM too much of an officer to wiſh you to do any thing incompatible with the honour of your commiſſion, or to recede myſelf from any point which I conceive to be my duty. Under the influence of reciprocal feelings, conſequences may enſue which either perhaps would chooſe to avoid. Our ſentinels have received orders not to fire at your boats, or any other, unleſs approaching the ſhore, in a hoſtile manner. If they exceed this order, we would puniſh them ourſelves; or, if you do it, we ſhall thank you for it. If, however, your reſentment extends farther than merely to them, I ſhould wiſh the inhabitants of the town, who have nothing to do in this matter, may have time to remove with their effects; and as to the reſt, I ſhould be unworthy of the reſpect of a man of your character if I conſulted any thing but my duty.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

To *Henry Bellew*, Eſq; ROBERT HOWE.

Death!] Mr. Alexander Craig, a member of the Common Council of this city, in the 59th year of his age.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. WILLIAM MAITLAND.

TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY, THREE Excellent Stocking Frames, WITH

Every neceſſary Implement for carrying on that Branch of Buſineſs.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 20, 1776. } ADAM ALLAN, & Co.

☞ We have now at Work a very ſober Journeyman, who is capable and willing to manage the Buſineſs, ſhould the Purchaſer be unacquainted with it.

N. B. I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

ADAM ALLAN.

FOR SALE, AT THE ROCKY RIDGE, On THURSDAY the 1ſt of FEBRUARY, The beautiful high blooded Horſe REGULUS.

Twelve Months CREDIT will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security.

(2‖) ROBERT GOODE. DAVID PATTESON.

PRINCE GEORGE, *January* 15, 1776.

WHEREAS *Nathaniel Cook* and *William Cook*, of the County of *Mecklenburg*, did, in the Year 1768, ſell me a ſmall Parcel of Land, lying in the County of *Prince George*, containing 16 Acres, for the Sum of 5l. which Conſideration has been paid them, and a Deed of Conveyance made to the Subſcriber by ſaid *Cooks*, but by ſome Accident the Deed could not be recorded; and as I am informed the ſaid *Cooks* promiſe themſelves ſome Advantage from it, this is therefore to forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing the ſaid Land, as I am determined to maintain my Right to the ſame.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Senior.

TWENTY VERY FINE

SLAVES

To be SOLD for ready Money, At the *Rocky Ridge*, on *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *February* next.

ORANGE, *January* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. ALEXANDER DAWNEY.

POETS CORNER.

On WEAVING.

SAY, muſe, what art did nature introduce,
So great in genius, or ſo great in uſe?
Since the firſt cauſe, creating work began,
Digeſted chaos, and rear'd up the man.
Form'd it globulous, and pois'd it in the air;
As when ſhe taught, whoſe bounties never ceaſe,
To rob the ſheep, and ſpin the ſnowy fleece;
To ſcoop the box, and fix the curious frame,
Where riſe the columns of immortal fame.
Or when ſhe gave the fingers ſkill to ſpread,
And guide the ſhuttle through the cleaving thread:
The threads unite faſt as the ſhuttle flows,
And now they part, and now again they cloſe:
So the contending and the factious brood,
When they concur ſecure the public good.
Thus we with eaſe and niceſt ſkill prepare
Thoſe radiant robes that Kings and Princes wear;
Clowns too, and peaſants of the loweſt degree,
Share and rejoice, celeſtial craft! in thee;
As the kind dwellings of a bounteous Nile
Fetters the ſoil, and makes all nature ſmile.
Mortals reflect! was this great art conceal'd
Beneath the gloom of night, for ever viel'd,
In nature's ſtore what clothing ſhould we find
To ſuit the dignity of human kind?
Unleſs you ſhould (Lords of the world below,
Made with a ſoul, and double ſenſe to know)
Diſguiſe your noble forms, and preſs your ſides
With lions, leopards, or with camels hides;
Kings then, if any Kings there wou'd have been,
Might ſway the ſceptre in a ſavage ſkin,
And ſhaggy wrappers might aſſume the place
Where ſcarlet honours blaze with awful grace.
Who could account your loſs, ye female throng,
Was flax unſpun, and weaving yet unknown?
Cambricks had never crown'd the flowing treſs,
Nor blue, nor crimſon, ſpangled in your dreſs;
Phillis could ne'er with all her fruitleſs art,
Make half the impreſſion on a youthful heart:
You muſt have copied from your mother Eve,
And ſtill made aprons of the fig-tree leaves.
Send all the lawyers to the torrid zone,
The northern pole, or climates yet unknown:
Phyſicians too might mingle with the train;
Set them a floating on the Atlantic main;
Take them, ye winds, and toſs 'em where ye pleaſe,
Where deſarts burn, or icy winters freeze;
Temperance ſhall hand us all the ſtores of health,
And truth and juſtice will preſerve our wealth:
But thou'd you expel the weaver in his room,
Unwing his ſhuttle, and cut down his loom,
You might as well, the folly's juſt as great,
Stitch up your mouths and ceaſe to give 'em meat:
Hunger wou'd burſt the bands in ſpite of pain,
And naked nations call the loom again.

The MODERN COURTIER.

PRAY ſay what's that, which ſmirking trips this way?
That powder'd thing, ſo neat, ſo trim, ſo gay?
Adorn'd with tambour'd veſt and ſpangled ſword,
That ſupple ſervile thing?——*O that's a Lord!*
You jeſt—that thing a Peer?—*An Engliſh Peer?*
Who ought (with head, eſtate, and conſcience clear)
Either in grave debate, or hardy fight,
Firmly maintain a free-born people's right.
Surely thoſe *Lords* were of another breed,
Who met their monarch JOHN at RUNNEMEDE;
And clad in ſteel, there in a glorious hour,
Made the curb'd tyrant feel the *people's power*;
Made him confeſs, beneath that awful rod,
Their voice united is *the voice of* GOD.

☞ *As the* PRINTERS *are anxious to ſatisfy all demands againſt them, and to purchaſe a ſtock of printing-paper, which at this time is very ſcarce, and cannot be had without caſh, beſides an infinite deal of trouble and expence in tranſporting it from* Pennſylvania, *they requeſt thoſe good cuſtomers who are in arrears to them for this gazette, books, ſtationary, &c. to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible. Such of the ſubſcribers as live at a conſiderable diſtance are deſired to ſend the ſubſcription money by the firſt ſafe opportunities that may offer.*

At a committee held for GOOCHLAND *county, at the courthouſe, on* WEDNESDAY *the 29th of November*, 1775.

FRIENDS *and* COUNTRYMEN,

YE whoſe ſituation expoſes you to the relentleſs fury of mercileſs plunderers, who are daily meditating how they may diſtreſs his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects on this continent; we rejoice to find that ſeveral of the upper counties have taken your caſe into their tender conſideration, and have declared their willingneſs to manifeſt every token of humanity and affection to your families, when you are forced to quit your habitations; we ſincerely join with them, and do hereby for ourſelves and conſtituents, aſſure our friends in the lower counties, who find it neceſſary to leave their habitations, that our minds are diſpoſed to receive them with ſincere affection; and we do hereby invite ſuch who think themſelves in danger, to come and dwell among us, who are willing to afford to as many of their families as is within our power, every comfort and conveniency we can. And we ſincerely exhort our ſuffering countrymen, to put their truſt and confidence in the Supreme Being, whoſe arm is mighty to ſave, and who will, in due time, defend the cauſe of the oppreſſed; and not to be deterred by the threats of their enemies, to renounce their birthright. What, though they ſhould inſultingly ſay, with Rabſhakeh of old, "I will come up to Lebanon and cut down the tall cedars "thereof, and the choice fir trees thereof; I will enter into the "height of his border, and the foreſt of his carmel," yet, let us with good Hezekiah, ſpread their reproachful words before the Lord, let us lift up our hearts unto God, whoſe kingdom is an everlaſting kingdom, and whoſe ſovereign power and dominion is over all creatures.

Reſolved, that the preceding addreſs be publiſhed in the Virginia gazette. GEORGE UNDERWOOD, Clk. Com.

FOR SALE,

By J. Dixon and W. Hunter,

THE

VIRGINIA ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD GOD 1776.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all Perſons that have any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Joſeph Foſter*, deceaſed, of *King William* County, to make them known immediately to him, in *Hanover*, that Proviſion may be made to diſcharge them; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible.

1‖ JOHN BLACKWELL.

HANOVER Town, *January* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (‖) JOSEPH WRIGHT.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony very ſoon. WILLIAM HORNER.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) JAMES M'DOWALL.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) GEORGE WEIR.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) ROBERT BURTON.

HANOVER Town, *January* 13, 1776.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to ſail for *Britain* early next Month.

2 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

AYLETT's *Warehouſe, January* 10, 1776.

AS the Subſcriber intends for *Britain* early next Month, he requeſts the Favour of all thoſe who have had Dealings with him, either at the Store here, or at that kept at *King William* Courthouſe, to come and have their Accounts adjuſted. 2 JAMES GOVAN.

MANCHESTER, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (‖) JOHN CAMPBELL.

MANCHESTER, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (‖) ROBERT DONALD.

BEDFORD, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (‖) ROBERT DONALD.

BEDFORD, *January* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (‖) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

WHEN I formerly advertiſed my Intention of leaving this Colony, I ſaid Mr. *Robert Donald* of *Bedford* (who was to have moved to this Place) would, in my Abſence, manage the Buſineſs; but as he likewiſe intends leaving the Colony, I acquaint thoſe it may concern, that Mr. *Robert Montgomerie* of *Bedford* will manage it.

‖ JAMES DONALD.

ELIZABETH CITY County, *Jan.* 9, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

ON MONDAY the 22d of this Inſtant *(January)* purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *Francis Smith*, deceaſed, of *Hanover* County, will be ſold on the Premiſes, one TRACT of LAND containing 1072 Acres, lying in the County of *Louiſa*. The Fertility of the Soil, for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, is ſo well known as makes a Deſcription unneceſſary. Its Situation to Church, Courthouſe, and Mill, is entirely convenient. There is a conſiderable Quantity of Wheat ſowed on the Plantation, which is under good Enclоſures; and there are on the ſaid Plantation, an Overſeer's Houſe, a Quarter, and all neceſſary Outhouſes for Cropping.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, the Crop of CORN and WHEAT, together with a Variety of PLANTATION UTENSILS.

And on MONDAY the 29th of *January* will be ſold on the ſaid Deceaſed's Plantation, in *Hanover* County, thirty CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES, amongſt which are ſeveral valuable Tradeſmen and Houſe Servants; the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; alſo the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, with the Crop of CORN, OATS, and WHEAT; a large Quantity of PINE, CHERRY, BLACK WALNUT, and BIRCH PLANK, together with all Kinds of PLANTATION UTENSILS, and ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold a TRACT of LAND in *King William* County, containing 108 Acres, well timbered, and within four Miles of *Hanover* Town.

Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers for all Sums above forty Shillings, on giving Bond and Security, to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually paid.

THOMAS SMITH, Executor.

☞ All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe in Arrears are moſt earneſtly requeſted to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible, or give Bond for their reſpective Balances.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 8, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly proved. Thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to BETTY RANDOLPH, JAMES COCKE, } Exec.

*** Thoſe Gentlemen who have borrowed any Books of the late Speaker are deſired to return them immediately.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a LARGE BRINDLED BULL with a white Face and white Belly, marked with two ſmooth Crops. Poſted, and appraiſed to 36 s.

‖ DAVID IRVINE.

THE SHIP ROCKINGHAM, *Richard Hopper* Maſter, now lying in *Nanſemond* River, will ſail for *Glaſgow* the firſt Week in *February*. She goes in Ballaſt, and will be exceedingly well fitted for Paſſengers. For Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on Board ſaid Ship, to *Gibſon, Donaldſon, and Hamilton*, in *Suffolk*, or to *Dixon & Hunter*.——The Ship *Rockingham* is a new Veſſel, and well found. ‖

TO BE RENTED

FOR A YEAR, OR TERM OF YEARS,

THE well-accuſtomed TAVERN on the Road from *Hanover* Courthouſe to *Hanover* Town. The Conveniencies of this Place, for either a public or private Family, are very great, the Dwelling-Houſe having ſix Rooms below Stairs, and two above, a Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-Houſe, Quarter, Blackſmith's Shop, a very large Barn and Stable, with every other Neceſſary for the immediate Reception of a Family. Any Perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid Place may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes. THOMAS SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday *the firſt Day of* February, *at the Town of* MANCHESTER, *commonly called the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT one Hundred VIRGINIA born NEGROES, amongſt whome are ſome female Houſe Servants, a Carpenter, and a Shoemaker. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, and Bond, with good Security, required of the Purchaſers. (2) DAVID MEADE.

HANOVER Town, *Dec.* 17, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony for a ſhort Time, on a Journey to *South Carolina*. All Perſons indebted to me at preſent are deſired to pay the ſame to *Leighton Wood*, Jun. whom I have authoriſed to give ſufficient Diſcharges. Gentlemen and Ladies may be ſupplied with all Sorts of Cabinet Work at my Shop in this Town, which will be left under the Direction of Mr. *George Brown*. THOMAS ARBUTHNOT.

To be rented, and entered on immediately,

THE TAVERN at *Aylett's* Warehouſes, in *King William*.——The very public Situation of this Place, the great Reſort of Company to it, and the Advantages of boarding a Number of Merchants, are ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Benjamin Temple* near the Premiſes, Mr. *Robert Pollard* at my Store at *Aylett's*, or the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*, who has for Sale, in the ſaid City, a Quantity of beſt ſuperfine, common, middling, and Ship-Bread FLOUR; alſo about 20 Barrels of TAR, and an elegant Aſſortment of Ladies black, white, and green Satin CARDINALS and BONNETS.

WILLIAM AYLETT.

LANCASTER County, *Dec.* 30, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 20th of laſt Month, a Negro Man named SOLOMON, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; had on when he went away, a *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat and Breeches, an Osnabrug Shirt, new Shoes and Stockings. He is a remarkable black Negro, with his Ears cut, which is very perceivable. I have ſome Reaſon to believe he is lurking about Mr. *Charles Carter*'s Plantation on *James* River, as he has endeavoured to paſs through *Middleſex* as one of his Workmen. Any Perſon that will apprehend and deliver the ſaid Negro to me, on the eaſtern Branch of *Corotoman* River, ſhall have 40 s Reward if taken in this Colony, and if in any other 5 l.

4 JAMES KIRK, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, two SOWS, one white, the other of a ſandy Colour, marked with an Underkeel and Overkeel in the right Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s.

MARTIN GINLAY.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 9 or 10 Years old, 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, had on a ſmall Bell, and branded on the right Buttock HF in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l.

‖ DAVID HUDELSTON.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a GRAY HORSE about 8 Years old, about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, both hind Feet white, a ſmall Bell on, paces and trots, and branded on the near Buttock R I, but ſo dull that it is hardly perceptible. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l. (‖) CHARLES WILSON.

FOR SALE,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN in *James City* County, about 15 Miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main Road from ſaid City to *New Kent* Courthouſe, *Ruffin*'s Ferry, and the *Brickhouſe* Ferry, with about 500 Acres of LAND in good Order for Cropping, having ſix Fields under good Fences. It is as fine a Place for a Merchant as any in the Colony, being within five Miles of ſeveral Landings on *York* and *Chickahomony* Rivers. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the Land, and know the terms (which will be made eaſy) by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

tf THOMAS DONCASTLE.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, of good Character, without a Child. Inquire of the Printers. tf

TO BE SOLD

Under a Power of Attorney from Mr. JOHN BAYLOR,

ABOUT 1000 Acres of Land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper Part of a Tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The Land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable Quantity of valuable low Ground. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Newman*, near the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in the County of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay Mr. *Baylor*'s Debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my Power to do either, and therefore hope his Creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was ſome Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good Reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall receive 40 s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.